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1	Stephen Montoya (#011/91)
_	stephen@montoyalawgroup.com
2	Montoya, Jimenez, Lucero & Pastor, P.A. 3200 North Central Avenue, Suite 2550
3	Phoenix, Arizona 85012
	602-256-6718 (telephone)
4	602-256-6667 (fax)
_	A C DI : .: CC
5	Attorney for Plaintiffs
6	Jeffrey S. Leonard (SBN 003809)
	Jeffrey.Leonard@SacksTierney.com
7	SACKS TIERNEY P.A.
•	4250 N. Drinkwater Blvd., 4th Floor
8	Scottsdale, AZ 85251-3693
	Telephone: 480.425.2600
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	Attorneys for Defendants
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# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Austin and Logan Fla	ke, husband and wife					
Pl	aintiffs,					
V.						
Joseph Michael Arpaio; et al.,						
De	efendants.					

No. CV-15-01132-PHX-NVW

ERNING USE AND RIBUTION OF DEPOSITION

The parties submit the following joint statement of a discovery dispute concerning the use and distribution of deposition testimony. Counsel certify that they have attempted to resolve the matter through personal consultation (by telephone) and sincere effort as required by LRCiv 7.2(j) and have reached an impasse.

Defendants' Position. Each side has several depositions scheduled. Defendant Arpaio's deposition was originally noticed by plaintiffs on June 20, for a deposition on July 14. On July 11, plaintiffs served an amended notice of defendant Arpaio's July 14 deposition, stating that the deposition would be recorded on video. Substantial press and social media coverage immediately followed. Defendants' counsel requested an agreement 1

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that the deposition (and this would be true of all the depositions) be used only for the purposes of this litigation or otherwise in compliance with the rules of civil procedure, but not for other non-litigation purposes, such as release to the press. The request has been refused.1

Plaintiffs' Position. "It is well-established that the fruits of pretrial discovery are, in the absence of a court order to the contrary, presumptively public." San Jose Mercury News v. U.S. Dist. Ct., 187 F.3d 1096, 1103 (9th Cir. 1999). This "presumption in favor of freedom of dissemination" is recognized under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26. Humboldt Baykeeper v. <u>Union Pac. R.R.</u>, 244 F.R.D. 560, 563 (N.D. Cal. 2007). "Placed by the law on the scales before the trial court begins any 'balancing,' this presumption pre-weights the scales against restricting a party's lawful use or dissemination of discovered information." Id.

The Ninth Circuit's decision in Foltz v. State Farm, 331 F.3d 1122, 1130-1130 (9th Cir. 2003), is instructive. In that case, the Court held that that to satisfy the "good cause" showing for entry of a protective order under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) for the sealing of a particular record, the moving party must make "specific demonstrations of fact, supported where possible by affidavits and concrete examples, rather than broad, conclusory allegations of potential harm." Id. "If a court finds particularized harm will result from disclosure of information to the public, then it balances the public and private interests to decide whether a protective order is necessary." Phillips v. General Motors, 307 F.3d 1206, 1211 (9th Cir. 2002). See also In re Roman Catholic Archbishop, 661 F.3d 417, 425 n.5 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011) (in evaluating whether a party has shown good cause for a protective order, courts consider "whether a party benefitting from the order of confidentiality is a public entity or official," and "whether the case involves issues important to the public"). In this case, Defendants have not identified any "particularized harm" supported by evidence that would result from the disclosure of the depositions. Moreover, even if Defendants could

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defendants have attempted to limit their portion of this statement to an explanation of the parties' disagreement, so as to meet the Court's one-page standard, rather than to argue their position. Defendants believe that plaintiffs' authorities are inapposite.

## Case 2:15-cv-01132-NVW Document 80 Filed 07/13/16 Page 3 of 4

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identify	some	non-speculative,	particularized	harm,	it	would	be	outweighed	by	the
substanti	al publ	lic interest in this								

DATED this 13<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2016.

#### **SACKS TIERNEY P.A.**

s/ Jeffrey S. Leonard
Jeffrey S. Leonard
4250 North Drinkwater Blvd., 4<sup>th</sup> Floor
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
Attorneys for Defendants

# MONTOYA, JIMENEZ, LUCERO & PASTOR, P.A.

s/ Stephen Montoya
Stephen Montoya
3200 North Central Avenue, Suite 2550
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
Attorney for Plaintiffs

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### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on July 13, 2016, I electronically transmitted the foregoing document to the Clerk's Office using the CM/ECF System for filing and transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to the following CM/ECF registrants:

> Stephen Montoya MONTOYA, JIMENEZ, LUCERO & PASTOR, P.A. The Great American Tower 3200 North Central Avenue, Suite 2550 Phoenix, AZ 85012

Richard Trujillo RADER, SHELDON & STOUTNER, PLLC 11260 North Tatum Blvd., Ste. 143D Phoenix, AZ 85028 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

s/ Frances Fulwiler